

HORNY HANDED.

Committee on Labor in This Congress,
Is Made Up of Genuine Workingmen.

THE WRONGS OF LABOR

Are Therefore Being Carefully Looked Into.

WICHITA, March 5.—[Special.]—The promoters of legislation on labor and incidentally the house labor committee, which said promoters are bombarding us in something like a state of mind over the various resolutions and promised but delayed action on the rulings of Judge Jenkins in regard to the rights of laborers on the Northern Pacific railroad. The so-called McLean resolution, when first introduced to the committee, set forth in language more eloquent than parliamentary the wisdom, impolicy and general illegality of the Jenkins ruling. It was modified considerably, introduced into the house and referred to the judiciary committee, which modified it very much more and made several attempts to get it before the house for enactment or otherwise. Objection was never made, however, and like a river gull it had to wade until the bland-sounding bill was out of the way. Labor reformers are proverbially suspicious of legislative machinery, and they find all these delays irritating. Mr. McGlynn of Minnesota says of the resolution and the labor committee's action:

"They can't do it."

"We considered that the matter belonged more properly to the judiciary committee, while our duty was to investigate and second that demanded for action. The whole thing has an appearance of a rejection from paternalism. You see, if Judge Jenkins' ruling is correct, all the employees of all the roads are quasi officials, and if the United States is to take charge of all the railroads it will not be easy to escape the conclusion that every enforcer from superintendent to grain boy is a government official. There is one happy thought, however. Those no law or no clause in the constitution against any official enacting. Anybody in the employ of the United States can quit whenever he wants to. Now they don't usually collect either. I don't suppose a military man could refuse to go for the sake of the country, though some of them can and may. But it is a good way to do it, but they can. Now, why wouldn't there be a happy solution of the trouble when soldiers on railroads—or make them all soldiers and let them resign whenever they were dissatisfied?"

"The Labor Committee."

Incidentally it may be added that the committee on labor is really a laborers' committee in a broad sense of the word—that is, it has in its membership two Irish laborers, one German laborer and several farmers, and there is about the committee room a decidedly suggestive appearance of the "Young Ireland," etc., Mr. McLean's the chairman, is a native of Ireland and a laborer. Mr. Ryan is also an incident not a farmer. Mr. Kiely, the German, began life as a laborer and private soldier, and so on around the table, with one teacher and a lawyer, merchant and manufacturer pastie to even the thing up incidentally it may interest some people to know that it is very much a northern committee, having one southern member, the treacherous Tolbert of South Carolina.

Senator Stewart, the Pennsylvania Democrat, as his colleague called from his general experience and very particular views, when commented on the subject, said, "I think, 'Our labor is a most important factor in things which really affect them.' The labor factor is the decreasing volume and consequently increasing power of the heads of the civilized world's currency. John Sherman has already killed more men than were killed in the war. Why look at the last census. The real enforcement dealing there was in the millions of natural increase. In fact, nothing but history, twice as big as was ever known before, brought in the case of general increase to what it was when money was plenty."

"But was not you—the census of 1890. You will find that natural increase has ceased entirely. It has fallen off a great deal more than half among the poorest people. You can see that by the decline among the colored people. They are the poorest, and as they are counted apart from the rest you can see how it is affecting labor. Why, it is plain to my mind that if the present policy is continued the population of the civilized world will soon show a decrease. In fact, it has already been the way when the money volume decreased. The mystery of the falling prices becomes so great that their numbers steadily decline. It's an awful way of curing the evil. Oh, it is all a waste of time for them to talk the way they do about remedies. What the country needs is a broad coin base. And that's what all the civilized world needs and what it has got to have, or civilization will stop and population decrease."

Despite this distressing prospect it is a pleasure to add that Mr. Stewart is in excellent health for all his 60 years, and though beard and hair are white as snow, he looks in other respects as well as when he entered the senate the first time—30 years ago.

"Light on the Wilson Bill."

When the late bill was struck Washington, everybody said it would create much sickness and cause terrible distress among the poor, but so far as can yet be observed the doors of God's jobs seem to have found it a beacon, and in the midst of it the president and secretary of state went off on a shooting trip, making no secret of the fact that they were as happy to get away from congress for a few days as weary schoolboys are to get away from frowning pedagogues.

In the midst of the elemental distress also the house of representatives maintained its usual heat, and denunciations and recriminations on silver and filibustering were hurled back and forward without the slightest abatement. It would seem also that there are some gleams of real light on the tariff in the senate, as any rate, senators are now willing to talk and give probabilities which are at least worth reading. The weight of opinions down to date is that all the appealing interests will be taken care of just a little—*that is, there will be moderate duties on sugar, coal and iron ore, not indeed what the interested parties ask, but a good deal*

more than the house committee was willing to grant.

There is no doubt apparently that the tax on whisky will be increased 10 or 20 cents per gallon over that fixed in the bill by the house, and generally, says Senator Jones, "all the increases will be in the interest of revenue and none so large as to defeat that purpose." The fact of an incidental protection coming in will be no objection.

ROSSVILLAINS.

Seven of Them Are in the County Jail For Various Offenses.

There are now seven Rossville citizens in the county jail, serving out sentences and awaiting trial for either disturbing the peace by fighting or for selling liquor.

FAMILY JARS.

A Suit for \$10,000 Damages for Stolen Articles.

John Patterson has filed in the district court a suit, in which he asks that Frank Beach be compelled to pay him \$10,000 for alienating the affections of his wife and breaking up his family. Patterson says he was married in 1880, and that he lived happily with his wife until 1890, when Beach broke up his family and led his wife astray. Patterson has four children, the oldest of whom is twelve years of age.

DRIVES ANOTHER NAIL

In Gov. L. D. Lewelling's Political Coffin.

THE WHITEWASHING OF CAPRON.

The Governor's Tramp Circular Made Ridiculous by the Police Board's Action.

All the wind is let out of Governor Lewelling's sentimental tramp circular by the whitewashing of Policeman Capron by Governor Lewelling's Board of police commissioners Saturday night. The board decided to retain on the former officer Capron who, without excuse, shot Frank Brogan, son of the unemployed in the top for running away from him when called to him. It was only a short time ago that there was such an outbreak of sentimentality over the poor tramps that the reciplee was much moved. The "poor fellows" must not work on the pickleke, no indeed; but policeman may shoot them at pleasure. The hypocrite and the humbug of the tramp circular is shown up in its true light. Governor Lewelling's heartstrings were incarcerated by the thought that any of the unemployed should have to toll at cracking corn, but when one of the unemployed is dangerously shot by one of his metropolitan policemen it makes no sign. The honesty of the governor's intentions in issuing his circular can well be doubted; his motives will be regarded with contempt.

In order to allay public feeling, which is decidedly against Capron, deception has been resorted to. It has been stated that Brogan made a point to draw a weapon before Capron shot, and that "Brogan says he undertook to draw a weapon so as to bluff the officer." Pretty soon they will have Brogan writing a card of thanks to Officer Capron for shooting him.

Brogan himself was seen by a Journal reporter this morning. He was shown his printed statement:

"L. T. Yount, secretary of the board, saw Brogan and talked with him about the matter. Brogan says he undertook to draw a weapon so as to bluff the officer but it did not have the intended effect and said that he did not wish Capron to lose his position on account of this affair."

Brogan said on reading this, "I never said anything of the kind. I did not make a feint at pulling a gun, and Mr. Yount is afraid to come to me and tell me so."

As regards the statement that there were two hundred people who saw the shooting, Brogan said, "I was shot while running in an alley. All that were in the alley were my partner, the officer and myself."

"After the shots, a number of people came there but I am positive that no one saw me shot but the officer and my partner. I have lived long enough to know that a bluff is the worst thing that a man can do, but if I had had a gun I would not have pulled it unless I meant to use it."

Brogan is at the North Topeka hospital, where he was taken last Friday. He has lost the use of his leg and it may be that he will never be able to use it. The bullet hit the bone and glanced and is still embedded in the flesh.

Union Pacific.
SPECIAL.

If you want to go to the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair, take the Union Pacific Route. Leaves Topeka 12:30 p.m. every day, "Eighty" hours will land you in San Francisco. No change of cars. Through Pullman and Tourist Sleepers. Fare one way.....\$10.00 Round trip.....\$18.50

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PUGILISM AND LAW.

What the Governors of 37 States Would Do.

In Regard to the Corbett-Jackson Fight.**WOULDN'T ALLOW IT.**

Kansas Did Not Send Any Answers.

SPRINGFIELD., Mass., March 5.—The Springfield Union will publish this evening replies from thirty-seven governors of states to the questions:

First—What law or laws, prohibitive or restrictive, are on the statute books of your state relative to prize fighting, or so-called glove contests?

Second—Would you permit the Corbett-Jackson fight take place in your state?

The replies of the governors and the statutes relative to prize fighting are briefly summarized as follows:

Alabama—Gov. Jones will not permit the Jackson-Corbett fight. Prize fighting is a state prison offense.

Arkansas—Gov. Fishback says no. Prize fights are prohibited by law.

California—Gov. Markham will enforce the laws. Prize fighting is a felony.

Colorado—Gov. Walte says: "We do not allow bridges till we come to them."

Delaware—Gov. Reynolds says in his state gambling can be punished only as assault and battery.

Florida—Gov. Mitchell says: "It is difficult to answer this question. A judge of this state feel the hands of the executive whether rightfully, it is not necessary to state, and the Corbett-Mitchell fight took place. This fact, however, I will state, if I am convinced that it is the intention of the parties interested to have the Corbett-Jackson fight come off in Florida, the legislature will be called together at once, and I feel assured that that body will make prize fighting impossible in this state."

Georgia—Gov. Norburn says, no, but does not cite the statutes.

Iowa—Gov. McConnell says no; prize fighting is a state prison offense.

Illinois—Attorney General Mahoney answers for Gov. Atchell, and says the governor cannot consent to violation of the law. Prize fighting is a state prison offense.

Indiana—Gov. Matthews says: "We have a law against prize fighting, but it is very unsatisfactory and difficult to lead to conviction. I am satisfied that the next legislature will meet the necessity and will enact such laws as will fully cover the ground and render it dangerous and impossible to hold such contests within the state."

Iowa—Gov. Jackson says legislation is pending, and says no.

Kentucky—Gov. Brown says no; law prevents as well as prohibits.

Massachusetts—Gov. Greenhalge says no. Prize fighting is a state prison offense.

Michigan—Gov. Rich will make every effort to enforce the law, which is very strict.

Minnesota—Gov. Nelson declines to answer until a decision is necessary; law is very strict.

Mississippi—Gov. Stone refused to reply; law is preventative as well as prohibitive.

Missouri—Gov. Stone gives the law, which makes prize fighting a state prison offense.

Montana—Gov. Clark would enforce the law. Penalty for prize fighting is imprisonment.

Montgomery—Gov. Rickards is opposed to prize fighting, which is a felony.

Nevada—Gov. Crowley would enforce the law. Penalty for prize fighting is imprisonment.

Nevada—Gov. Concord says no; prize fighting is prohibited.

North Carolina—Gov. Carr would not allow the Corbett-Jackson fight to take place in his state. Prize fighting is violation of the state law.

North Dakota—Gov. Shurridge says no; law says no.

Oklahoma—Gov. McKinley does not commit himself. Law punishes by imprisonment and fine.

Staff Captain Blanche Cox the lady officer of the Salvation Army arrived Saturday from Kansas City accompanied by her husband and companion Lieutenant Owen. They were met at the depot by Captain Williams and Judge Clark and driven directly to the home of the latter in Potowmack, where they will be entertained during their stay in Topeka. Judge Clark is an ardent admirer of the Salvation Army and is a personal friend to many of its officers.

AS USUAL.

He Had Forgotten All About What His Wife Wanted.

A few weeks ago a prominent Washington lawyer left home to go to his office. His wife asked him for the fourth consecutive day to do a certain errand for her at one of the down-town stores. Her husband said he would attend to the matter, provided he did not forget it before he got two squares from home.

"Let me fix it so you will not forget it, my dear," said his wife, as she resorted to the old scheme of tying a string around his finger.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the lawyer met a gentleman friend on the street, and in shaking hands the friend noticed a roll of dirty string on the lawyer's finger.

"What are you wearing that string for?" inquired the friend.

"By George!" exclaimed the lawyer, "that's to remind me to do an errand for my wife. I must go do it right away, too, and keep peace in the family," and he started off for one of the dry goods stores.

"Well, would you believe that man actually got me out of bed at 1 a.m. to tell me he had at last hit on a plan for him to get into a mansion that would be the finest in the world?" It was to be an exact duplicate of the White house. Well, we prepared another set of plans for him, but a week later he changed his mind. The only thing that will ever suit that client of mine is a castle in paradise.

"Our wealthy New Yorkers are now building mansions that are as strong as forts. They are as well guarded by bolts and bars as any fortress of the days of old. In case of a social revolution and an attack by a mob on Fifth avenue mansions many of them would be found almost impregnable. Steel shutters that slide out of sight are now coming in vogue to protect the windows of mansions along the fashionable thoroughfares, and the thick oak doors would withstand a great deal of battering before they would yield."

Bargain.

She had been a servant ere she became rich, and was able to assume a very high quality of hatrice. She bestowed a withering glance upon the artist. "Do I understand you to say you charge me \$1,000 for painting the portrait of my grandfather?" she demanded incredulously. The painter bowed low. "You understand me right," he replied simply. She sneered "Very well—" She shrung her shoulders coldly. "—then, but I shall insist—" Her lip curled "—that you pay the model." Leaning gracefully over the easel she wrote a check.

Peerless Steam Laundry 112 and 114 West 8th.

TO-DAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by W. E. Fodor, Broker in Grains, Provisions and Stocks, Room 2, Columbia Building.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, March 5.—Wheat opened 97 1/2, high 98 1/2, low 97, closed 97 1/2, closed Saturday 97 1/2, May opened 98 1/2, high 99 1/2, low 98 1/2, closed 98 1/2, closed Saturday 98 1/2, June opened 98 1/2, high 99 1/2, low 98 1/2, closed 98 1/2, closed Saturday 98 1/2, July opened 98 1/2, high 99 1/2, low 98 1/2, closed 98 1/2, closed Saturday 98 1/2, Aug. opened 98 1/2, high 99 1/2, low 98 1/2, closed 98 1/2, closed Saturday 98 1/2, Sept. opened 98 1/2, high 99 1/2, low 98 1/2, closed 98 1/2, closed Saturday 98 1/2, Oct. opened 98 1/2, high 99 1/2, low 98 1/2, closed 98 1/2, closed Saturday 98 1/2.

Chicago, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady, everything in the market sold at 10 to